

THE ST. HELENS MIST

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THE MIST PUBLISHING COMPANY

O. D. HEILBORN... Vice President
and Manager.

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COUNTY OFFICIAL PAPER
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NO, WE DON'T KNOW.

The Mist has received a circular letter from a Boston, Mass., firm, C. G. Galbo & Company, asking us if we knew that we could purchase "stock at \$2.25 a share in a successful oil company operated by a group of the ablest men in the country." We are frank to say we didn't know this, nor do we know who the 15 successful oil men are willing to sell the stock at \$2.25, nor do we know why these successful men will part with the stock, when as Messrs. Galbo's circular states, the company has 94 producing oil and gas wells and has paid "15 per cent dividends for the first six months." We do not know, and moreover we have not been shown, nor has C. G. Galbo & Company offered anything in evidence except their yellow printed slip that only 50 acres of their 20,000 acres has been developed, but we do know, that unless the Boston promoting company furnishes more tangible proof of their reliability and their prospects, that the 19,500 acres which are undeveloped will remain undeveloped, that is, if they depend on our few dollars for the development.

Boston is a rich city and has rich men who are looking for investments and it might be that Boston capital could develop these "rich oil fields" without coming all the way to Oregon for financial aid. If the Mist had any money to invest, it would invest in Columbia county or Oregon and look over the field first and its advice is that before any people from this section of the country send any money to the Boston concern, that they first investigate the resources of this part of the country and then, if not satisfied with the prospects, make a thorough investigation before investing in the oil stock which this Galbo (not spelled Gall-bo) company offers.

The Mist is prompted to make a note of this scheme to separate us from our money because of the fact that hundreds of other Columbia county people have received circulars similar to the one we received.

WHERE DOES TAX GO? QUERIES THE MEDICO.

There is a little state tax of one cent per gallon on all the gasoline used in the state of Oregon. This tax has already netted quite a snug sum to the state road funds, says the Medico, published in Portland.

We do not grudge the state this tax; but we wish to know if the state of Oregon or the oil companies get the added one cent when gasoline is sold to power fishing boats and gasoline launches?

If the tax is taken from the fishermen and owners of pleasure and heavy duty launches then the state should create a fund for the benefit of these taxpayers.

If the tax is added to the price of gasoline sold to fishermen and launch owners and not turned over to the state, then the oil companies are gouging a portion of the public and crooking the state.

The theory of this gasoline levy was to compensate the state for the added wear to the roads caused by motor transportation, and by no possible stretch of the imagination can the taxing of motor-propelled boats justify itself in the face of this theory.

Is there any difference in the price of gasoline sold to the motor boat owner and to the motor car owner? Are the fishermen on the Columbia river and other rivers and bays of the state paying this tax to the state or are they paying it to the oil companies?

The Mist agrees with the Medico. Possibly the one cent tax has improved the river's bed, but that can't be seen any more than the improvement on Columbia county roads.

NEWSPAPERS HAVE THEIR H. C. OF L. PROBLEMS

Few commodities have gone skyrocketing in price to the extent that print paper has shot upward in recent years, says the Spokane Review. Before the war the International Paper company made a price of less than 2 cents a pound at the mill. Publishers so fortunate as to have supply contracts with the company must now pay 5 1/2 cents for paper in large lots, and it is expected that the contract price on October 1 will be over 6 cents, an advance of more than 200 per cent.

But these prices apply only to contract deliveries. The spot quotation today is 12 cents a pound, an advance of 500 per cent. That is the price publishers must pay who have no contract or whose contract is not sufficient to cover their needs.

The result is that newspapers are compelled either to go out of business or advance their advertising rates. Furthermore, millions of dollars' worth of proffered advertising has been refused by newspapers because they could not get the paper to print it on.

"DON'T BITE THE HAND THAT FEEDS YOU."

Loyalty to employer, next to loyalty to country and parents, typifies the highest standard of American ideals. In these strenuous times the integrity of the personal equation seems to be supplanting the high standard of civilization and society established by our forefathers.

Industry supplies the seed that makes for human health, happiness

and contentment and its betrayal leads to the misery, woe and discouragement that follow in its wake. As long as you are a part of an institution, defend it, honor it, cherish it, work for it, stand by it and stand by those whose business ability and means have made it possible, its advancement your advancement and its achievement your achievement.

The industrial and commercial development of a nation is the bulwark of our liberty and independence and it behooves us to cherish and defend it.—Robt. I. Kerr.

THE CANNING INDUSTRY

The most important industry for western states from a standpoint of a purely home industry is the fruit and vegetable canning business.

The employment given to people in cities, towns and country at healthful occupations and profitable work reaches classes not otherwise employed.

Extended to orchard products and the utilization of waste apples, pears, peaches and fruit that is below market standards this industry conserves millions of dollars worth of food products.

From the cannery by-products are made articles like vinegar, jellies, jams and preserves and the whole industry is clean and wholesome.

Larger acreage and more canneries are making this industry the equal of farming itself, to say nothing of the demand created for box factories and can factories.

A little item in the Mist of twenty-five years ago would indicate that Councilman Wheeler's sidewalk troubles are merely those handed down by predecessors in office. By this, however, no inference is intended that the walks haven't been repaired in twenty-five years. The item referred to follows: "We do not wish to complain, but the sidewalks throughout the town should be repaired before somebody breaks a limb (they called 'em 'limbs' in those days) and sues the city for damages."

County School Superintendent J. B. Wilkerson was elected secretary-treasurer of the Columbia county board and insisted on giving a surety bond for \$2000 to protect the "treasurer" part of the job. The Mist appreciates Mr. Wilkerson's idea as to protection, but those who know him think that the expenditure for a bond is entirely unnecessary. His word is 100 per cent better than any surety bond that any surety company can or will write.

Fire destroys more than mere property. It often nullifies the efforts of years. It has been estimated, for example, that 100,000 cords of stored pulp wood recently ruined by a fire in a Canadian paper mill represented the product of 20,000 acres of timber land that had probably taken one hundred years or more to reach maturity.

A few days ago we read about several cows that got drunk on moonshine mash. We'll wager the Portland milk distributors raised the price of milk the very next day and some willingly paid a premium for the moonshine mash lactal fluid.

Columbia county has almost 14,000 population—an increase of 33 per cent over the census of 1910 and there is still a lot of room for us to grow.

The Third Party has been successful in this much at least. It has united all the elements of unrest and dissatisfaction.

By many it is thought that the Third Party is just another cloak in which the Non-Partisan league may dress.

PUBLIC FORUM

THE HOME

Does the present neglect of home training tend to endanger the civilization of the world?

One cannot read the addresses, delivered by some of America's most noted educators at the last Commencement exercises in our colleges, without recognizing the potency of the foregoing question. President Richmond, of Union, says: "There is evidence that we have reached a lower level." Chancellor Day, of Syracuse, says: "Public spirit and common good make no appeal." Dr. Hibben, of Princeton, says: "The high cost of living is not combated by thrift, but rather by reckless extravagance and self-indulgence." Dean Jones, of Yale, says: "We face a dangerous and terrifying progression. self-indulgence and degenerating ideals are possessing the youth of the country."

But it is useless to name commentators or specify expressions. There is a laxity of training, the world over, that threatens Muscovite chaos. Schools alone cannot contend with it. If the remedy is not to be found in home training the world is sadly at outs.

We are highly in favor of progress; but when we remember the kind-hearted boy who cried over his abused or injured horse, and compare him with the youngster who curses the broken auto, or plans to steal the unbroken one for joy rides; or when we see the girl who has laid aside her dolls, her flowers, her French and her music for overalls and slang, we almost long for the old order of things. There can be neither true manhood nor womanhood without a strong and good heart. "Every age of moral and spiritual progress, in the history of any people, has always been an age of chivalry."

There is no doubt but that the world has had its "Dark ages." That they may come again is not impossible; but, in the present instance, it is improbable. Let us hope, rather, that the rebuilding of millions of wrecked homes will arouse a home interest which will help to make the world better, for a thousand years to come. It is fit that the renaissance

of home life should bud forth in Belgium and Northern France, where demon destruction held its sway, and in view of the graves of millions who died for suffering humanity.

THE GREATEST UNION ON EARTH

(The little story that follows is neither fable, fiction, nor parable. Because it is fact culled from the day's work, it seems worth the telling. Better still, it is but a thin cross-section of what is happening daily throughout America wherever the Legion has hurled its battle-flags. And we need something of optimism in this day of strikes and rumors of strikes, violence and threats of violence and promise that out of it all is coming that "nobler and better America" that lighted our way with its hopes in the darker days that have passed. It is only necessary to add that the real names have been disguised.)

O'Brien, the head of a family of six, waived exemption because he believed others knew better than he where he would most be needed when the call came. He landed in class 1-A, and went without beefing or asking why. He was wounded three times and gassed, and after nine months in the hospitals was discharged, the doctors advising outdoor work to stave off incipient tuberculosis.

In a canvass for new members, an American Legion worker called at his home. Neighbors who were caring for five children said that the mother was doing day work and that O'Brien was starting his third week in search of any kind of a job he could hold down.

Stein, the American Legion post employment officer, corralled him that night, and for five solid days, forgetting his own business and the drive for new members, trudged with him the streets of the city of brotherly love. Everywhere it was the same answer, "Too light for the job," softened, perhaps, with a smile or an "I wish we could, my boy."

Strangely, he was not too light for the job "Over There" he'd help finish, although when he came to the Post no tinge of bitterness or rancor stamped his speech or manner. There remained only that last-ditch, "Let's go" spirit, that for nearly a month had driven one hundred and thirty pounds from door to door in search of work. They sent him to Mason, a member of the Legion and captain of the guards of one of Philadelphia's oldest industries, and Mason put him on the payroll—without asking why.

That is all, except that Stein, who neglected his business, was a Jew, Mason was a Protestant, and the man they "saw through" was a Catholic without a membership card in the Legion.

A PHOTO FIRST-CLASS

Is most appreciated when some of our loved ones are called away. It can only be obtained while we are feeling our best. Life is uncertain and tomorrow may be too late. Do it now—today.

Scott's Studio
St. Helens, Oregon.



You'll Pick A Winner

If you make this your favorite place for the purchase of butter. For you cannot lose no matter what you buy, or how much or how little. Our plan of doing business is to make every buyer perfectly satisfied. The only way we know how to do this is to furnish qualities that cannot be surpassed at prices which cannot be matched.

St. Helens Co-Operative Creamery Assn.

This Is The Market

For the Housewives of St. Helens When They Are Looking for
MEATS OF SUPERIOR QUALITY
For Their Tables

HOW ABOUT SUNDAY?

Valley Lamb, Young Pork, Fine Veal, Prime Beef and Milk-Fed Chickens.

Our own Specially Prepared Breakfast Sausage goes dandy these mornings—try it

MORTON & WILSON
TWO MARKETS

Central Market Phone 60

Strand Market Phone 48

BEEF IMPORTS FOR 1920 SHOW SLIGHT INCREASE

There was very little difference in the quantity of fresh and refrigerated beef imported into the United States in 1919 and 1920. The figures are taken from the meat inspector's reports, Bureau of Animal Industry, United States department of agriculture. In 10 months ended in April, 1919, 27,673,105 pounds of fresh and refrigerated beef were imported. In the period ending at the corresponding time in 1920 the quantity of fresh and refrigerated beef arriving in the United States from foreign countries was 27,968,880 pounds, an increase of about a quarter of a million pounds.

Fresh and refrigerated meats of other kinds jumped to twice the quantity in the 10 months ending April, 1920, as for the same period in 1919. The figures show 7,333,377 pounds for 1919 and 14,979,664 pounds for 1920. But the canned and cured meats imported during the same periods show a remarkable drop from 126,624,348 pounds in 1919 to less than 2,000,000 pounds in 1920. This item accounts for the marked decrease in the total meat products imported. The total weight imported in the 1919 period was 168,602,911 pounds, but 1920 brought only 50,246,655 pounds.

HERE ARE SOME BARGAINS FOR YOU

We have several excellent buys in used cars and if you want a real bargain in a Ford car here is your opportunity. We have a 1918 Ford touring car, a late model roadster, a late model sedan and a couple of good Ford trucks. All are in good shape and will be sold cheap. Come in and look them over. The machines are right and the prices are right.

FIELDHOUSE MOTOR CO.

Chamberlain's Colic and Diarrhoea Remedy

This medicine always wins the good opinion if not the praise of those who use it. Try it when you have

CLEAN CLOTHES That Look Fine

That feeling of comfort and contentment that comes only with correctly laundered underwear and hosiery is assured you if you send your work to us. Our methods produce a soft, soothing finish that cannot be excelled. And the prices are right.

ST. HELENS STEAM LAUNDRY

J. H. FLYNN

Auto Supplies and Accessories
Expert Repairing and Shop Work

U. S. L. BATTERY SERVICE

Shop: One block east of S. P. & S. depot.
St. Helens, Oreg.

RIVERSIDE CONFECTIONERY

We sell the delicious WEATHERLY Ice Cream.

Ice Cream Parlor, Confectionery, Cigars, Tobacco

ON THE STRAND

PHONE 28

ST. HELENS, OREGON

EVERYTHING FOR BABY HERE...

It's not only a question of what you get for the baby. But where you get it is also an important matter.

The manner in which goods are kept has a great deal to do with the condition in which they reach you.

We employ extraordinarily careful methods in handling all goods for babies' uses. And we have everything you are likely to need, such as baby foods—nursing bottles—nipples—pacifiers—talcum powders—ointments and all standard internal remedies.

A. J. DEMING DRUGGIST

ST. HELENS, OREGON



Are You a Success At Saving?

MANY PEOPLE are better earners than savers. They have the mistaken idea that outgo does not have to be weighed against income before prosperity becomes permanent.

On the other hand we have many good-sized and steadily growing accounts at the Columbia County Bank which belong to small earners. They will get further ahead in the long run, you can count upon that.

If you are an earner, join the SAVER class also.

SHERMAN M. MILES
President

J. H. HUTCHINSON
Cashier

Columbia County Bank
ST. HELENS
IN COLUMBIA COUNTY

Reciprocity

The grocer feeds the farmer man,
The farmer man the grocer,
'Tis all a part of nature's plan,
As you must surely know sir.

The grocer sells the farmer flour,
The farmer brings him 'taters,'
It seems as they both and each
Were surely meant for waiters.

Somehow the Lord just mixed folks up.
We have to feed each other.
Live and let live, for every man
Is the other fellow's brother.

Yours truly,

Consumers' Cooperative Store

Successor to St. Helens Union Store

Telephone 80

Mist Want Ads Bring Results